Vol. X. Numb. 79.

# THE OBSERVATOR.

*More Anſwers to the fourth Query of the Treaſonable Paper, call'd,* An Oath to an Invader, *from the Civil Law and the Old Conſtitution of* England; *and particularly from the Dethronement of King* Edward II.

From Saturday, September 29. to Wedneſday, October 3. 1711.

*Countrym.* PRAY let's go on, Maſter, with our Anſwer to the Queries in the Treaſonable Paper, call'd, *An Oath to an Invader*, while the Preſs is open; there being reaſon to fear there are ſome of the ſame Spirit, which not only ſhut up the Preſs in the Reigns of King *Charles* and King *James* II. but would have laid an Embargo upon Mens Thoughts, and ruin'd many in their Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates by Innuendo's and the forc'd Conſtructions they put upon their Words and Writings, as is complain'd of in the Bill of Rights. Thus among others fell the Great and Noble Col. *Algernon Sidney*, for writing againſt Tyranny in general; which by the Iniquity of the Times was thro Innuendo's apply'd to the Male-Adminiſtration of King *Charles* II's Reign, and the brave Gentleman barbarouſly murder'd for it by a ſhadow of Juſtice.

*Obſ.* Bleſſed be God, *Roger*, we are in no ſuch danger now: Her Majeſty receiv'd the Crown upon the foot of the Bill of Rights, which condemns all thoſe Practices; and 'tis our happineſs to have Judges upon the Bench who were the Glory of the Bar, and not the Scandal of it, as in thoſe days. Therefore ſuch Gentlemen as are for reviving the illegal Practices of thoſe Reigns, had beſt take care they don't burn their fingers: but enough of this at preſent. I return to the Author of the *Scottiſh* Treaſonable Queries; and ſo much the rather, becauſe I am inform'd that the Faction is very induſtrious in handing them about among our new Military Men and others: ſo that 'tis very probable they had ſome influence upon the ſinging a late famous Song before our Train-bands.

*Countrym.* Pray, Maſter, are there no Civilians on our ſide of the queſtion? Are they all for a Divine Indefeaſible Hereditary Right and Abſolute Non-Reſiſtance, that our *Scottiſh* Tory-Lawyer boaſts ſo much of 'em?

*Obſ.* That's only a Copy of his Countenance, *Roger*, and the Effect of Tory Aſſurance, to ſay that all Civilians are of their ſide, as any one may ſee who will caſt his eye upon *Gerhard de Magiſtratu*, Sect. 49, & 89. p. 718, 719. and *Althuſius Politic.* cap. 19. numb. 103. where both thoſe Learned Civilians own that the Conſent of the People is neceſſary to conſtitute a Government. Then as to a limited Succeſſion, and the Poſſibility that a Prince or Family may forfeit their Right to it; we have the following Civilians for us.

In ſucceſſive Kingdoms, tho the Succeſſor ſeem to be full and compleat Heir to his Father or other Predeceſſors, he is originally and radically a Creature of the People; according to *Boxhornius de Magiſtratu Regum*, p. 11, 12. where he ſays ſuch an one doth not ſucceed *Jure Hereditario, ſed vi Legis per quam primogenitus vel alius proximus ſuccedere jubetur:* i. e. *He does not ſucceed by Hereditary Right, but by the Force of the Law which ſettles the Succeſſion on the First-born, or on any other who is next akin.* With him agrees *Althuſius, Politic.* cap. 19. numb. 90. And that ſuch Kings may forfeit their Right by not fulfilling the Original Contract, is evident from this Maxim of Law, *Qui non præſtat Officium promiſſum, cadit beneficio hac lege dato:* i. e. *He who does not perform the Conditions he promis'd, forfeits all Right to the Privilege which was granted him on the performance of his Promiſe.* This is alſo plain from *L. ſi fund. c. de pactis*, &c. *Ceſſante cauſâ, propter quam res eſt data, pignus debet reddi*; which may very aptly be paraphras'd thus, *That if Kings break their Oaths, they ought in all reaſon to give the People theirs again, together with the Kingdom which they receiv'd upon it.*

*Countrym.* Well, Maſter, I think you have given him Civilians enough in oppoſition to his Principles; which is a ſufficient Confutation of the vain Boaſts of himſelf and his Party.

*Obſ.* A great deal more might be ſaid from Civilians, in oppoſition to the Arbitrary and Tyrannical Scheme of the Party; but I ſhall content my ſelf with a few more Quotations. *Althuſius, Pol.* cap. 38. numb. 37. makes it evident from a great number of Lawyers and Divines, whom he there quotes, That when a Prince violates the main Conditions on which he was choſen or ſucceeded to the Crown, in ſtrictneſs of Law he becomes no Prince at all, and loſes his Right to what the Original Contract did entitle him. *Non enim*, ſaith he, *commodum debet ſentiri ex contractu quem vel omittendo vel committendo quis impugnat.* He adds further, *Pol.* cap. 38. numb. 40. *Deficiente hac Conditione, deſinit Obligatio*, &c. *i. e.* When the Prince violates the Original Contract, he abſolves the People from their Obligation to him; for it is juſt that no Faith ſhould be kept to him who keeps none with others: For he who does not do what he ought, ſhould neither receive what he ought otherwiſe to have, nor can he juſtly require it; ſince this is the nature of all mutual Contracts, according to *Tiraq. de Legib. Connub. Gloſſ.* 1. *par.* 13. *n.* 42. *& Mafcard Concl.* 1387. *per Alleg. ibid. Rolland. a Val. Conſil.* 69. *Vol.* 4. *& Conſil.* 53. *Vol.* 1. *Quando ergo una pars promiſſa non præſtat, facit eo ipſo ut & altera liberetur:* i. e. When one of the Parties does not perform their Promiſe, they abſolve the other Party *ipſo facto* from performing theirs, according to *Dynus Alexander & Jaſon in L. cum proponas, C. de pactis.*

*Countrym.* It being evident, Maſter, that ours is a Limited Monarchy, and that every Prince upon his Acceſſion to the Crown takes the Coronation-Oath, which is our Original Contract; nothing can be more plain than that according to thoſe Civilians whom you have quoted, the late King *James* having abdicated or renounc'd our legal Government, and betaken himſelf to one that was tyrannical, he was juſtly abdicated or renounc'd

nounc'd by the People of *Great Britain* as their King and Governor, and that they had a Right to fill the Throne with thoſe who were next in Succeſſion, and qualify'd to govern us according to Law.

*Obſ.* Your Inference is very juſt, *Roger*; and I ſhall ſhew you that the late happy Revolution is not only juſtify'd by the Opinion of thoſe Civilians, but by the Practice of our *Engliſh* Anceſtors, and the old Conſtitution of this Kingdom.

*Countrym.* Pray do, Maſter; for that's what we Country People want to be inform'd of, ſince our Highflying Prieſts and their Tory Abettors give out with ſo much Confidence, that our old Conſtitution was ſubverted by the Revolution, and are now ſo full of hopes of having it reſtor'd by the revival of their antiquated Maxims of Unlimited Paſſive-Obedience and Indefeaſible Hereditary Right.

*Obſ.* The firſt Inſtance which directly proves the Falſhood of thoſe Mens Aſſertions, *Roger*, is, that of the Depoſition of K. *Edward* II. and ſetting up his eldeſt Son Prince *Edward* in his ſtead. Our Hiſtorians ſay, that K. *Edward* II. being miſled by the unhappy Councils of his Favourites and Minions, did wholly neglect the publick Intereſt, to ſerve that of ſome particular, ambitious and wicked Perſons whom he highly eſteem'd, and to whoſe Conduct he had entirely reſign'd himſelf. The Adminiſtration being in the hands of this ſort of Men, who daily oppreſs'd People of all Ranks by their inſolent and arbitrary way of Management, the King did thereby loſe the Affections of his Subjects. The Diviſions at Court, and the Prevalency of the Favourites became ſo great, that the Queen, with her Son the Prince, were forc'd to leave the Kingdom, and retire beyond Sea; from whence in 1326. they return'd to *England* with a ſmall Army, to remove thoſe evil Counſellors who had ſo long abus'd the King and Kingdom. Upon the Arrival of the Queen and Prince, moſt of the Nobility, out of Hatred to the King and the two *Spencers* his Favourites, took Arms againſt his Majeſty. He iſſu'd a Proclamation, wherein he commanded his Subjects to reſiſt and kill all except the Queen, the Prince and the Earl of *Kent*, whom he order'd them to take if poſſible: He forbad all Correſpondence with them, or to aſſiſt them with Proviſions or otherwiſe, on pain of Forfeiture and Death. But his Majeſty being deſerted by moſt of thoſe who took Arms for him, he fled to *Wales*, in hopes to renew the War from thence; and the Queen and Prince iſſu'd a Proclamation, that the King ſhould return to aſſume his Crown, upon condition of governing the Subjects according to Law. But the King not appearing, the Nobility ſwore to the Prince as *Cuſtos* or Guardian of the Kingdom, and appointed new Officers of State. Soon after this the King and moſt of his evil Counſellors were betray'd by the *Welſh*, in whom they moſt confided, and taken Priſoners. The King was convey'd to *London*, where he was receiv'd with great Joy, and ſometime after convey'd to *Kinelworth* Caſtle. In the mean time the chief of his evil Counſellors were executed at *Hereford*, and a Parliament being ſummon'd, the following Articles were drawn up againſt him, as appears ſtill by the Parliament-Roll.

'I. It is agreed that Prince *Edward*, the King's 'eldeſt Son, ſhall have the Government of the 'Kingdom, and that he ſhall be crown'd King 'for theſe Cauſes.

'I. For that the King, in reſpect of 'Qualifications, is not able or ſufficient to 'for in all his Reign he hath been led 'vern'd by others, to his own Diſhono 'the Deſtruction of the Holy Church, 'his People, without ever conſidering wh 'did Good or Evil. Neither did he e 'care to remedy any Miſchief was done, 'would he do it, when deſir'd by the G 'Wiſe Men of the Nation, or ſuffer it to 'by others.

'II. *Item*, In all his Reign he would 'comply with, or believe any good 'which was given him, nor any way app 'ſelf to the good Government of his Ki 'but had wholly given himſelf to a diſhon 'riotous way of Living, never minding 'fairs of his Kingdom.

'III. *Item*, For want of good Gov 'he loſt the Realm of *Scotland*, and othe 'and Seigniories in *Gaſcoigne* and elſewher 'his Father had left him in Peace.

'IV. *Item*, By his Folly, Perverſeneſs 'Counſel, he hath deſtroy'd Holy Chur 'impriſon'd and oppreſs'd the Eccleſiaſti 'ſons; and hath alſo impriſon'd, baniſh' 'herited, and did unjuſtly put to Deat 'of the Peers and Great Men of the Lan

'V. *Item*, Whereas he was bound by 'to do Juſtice to all Men, which he h 'done, for the ſake of his own Profit, 'gratify his own Covetouſneſs, and tha 'evil Counſellors who were about him; 'hath obſerv'd the other Points of his 'tion-Oath, as he was bound to do.

'VI. *Item*, He hath haraſs'd his K 'and did what in him lay to ruin both it 'People; and what is worſe, that in re 'Cruelty, and other Defects of his Perſo 'found to be incorrigible, without any 'Amendment. All theſe things are ſo no 'that no Man can deny them.'

## ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ Any Draper, Saleſman, Milliner, 'monger, Broker, or Baker, &c. may hear, Coffee-houſe in Sweeting's-Alley near the R change, of a good Shop and Houſe, the R 16 l. per Ann. ſtanding as well for Trade Houſe can in the Suburbs. Alſo a Brick the Country, 2 Miles off, ſtanding pleaſan good Air, and but 5 l. per Annum, to be L quire at the ſame place.

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Juſt publiſh'd, The Second Edition *BOUCHAIN:* In a Dialogue between Medley and Examiner. Sold by A. Baldwin Oxford-Arms in Warwick-Lane. Price 6 *d.*

Dick and Tom, a Dialogue about Addreſſ 2 d. Sold by S. Popping.

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Printed by *Dryden Leach* in [illegible]

# The Daily Courant.

Monday, October 1. 1711.

*London*, October 1.

On Saturday arriv'd the Mails of Tueſday laſt from Holland and Flanders.

From the Paris Gazette, dated Oct. 6.

*Madrid*, September 14.

THE Prince of Santo Buono, lately Ambaſſador of Spain at Venice, is arriv'd at Corella, and the King has given him the Viceroy-ſhip of Peru, in Conſideration of his good Ser- and Fidelity, and becauſe the Enemy have ſequeſtrated the great Eſtate of which he was poſ- ſeſſed of in the Kingdom of Naples. The Marquis Bonac Envoy of France, (in the Room of M. de Courtenvart,) is likewiſe arriv'd at Corella. The Ru- we had that all the Engliſh Troops which in Portugal were to be tranſported into Ca- nia, does not prove true, for only two very Battallions are ſent from Lisbon to reinforce Garriſon of Gibraltar. 'Tis adviſ'd from Ca- nia, that the Archduke's Baggage was im- ed, and that he would depart by the 14th of Month at furtheſt, with the Archdutcheſs and whole Houſhold, notwithſtanding the Oppoſi- and Complaints of the Catalonians. He leaves Adminiſtration of the Government of that try to General Staremberg, the Count de Cor- , and Secretary Perlas, and has nominated the quis Pinos and the Counts Centellas and Za- to follow him in the Quality of Duputies of Principality of Catalonia. The Enemy's Army inues in the ſame Camp, where they ſuffer much for want of Water, Proviſions, For- and Money, which is confirmed by De- ers. The King's Troops remained canton'd Cervera and Tarrega. The Duke of Ven- was gone to Agramunt.

*from the Camp before* Venaſque, Sept. 18. The at Night the Marquis d' Arpajon cauſed the nches to be opened, and they were carried on a riſing Ground where he deſign'd to raiſe a ery, which could not be got ready till the . It began to fire that Day, and having con- ed the 14th and 15th it made a Breach in the ll of five Toiſes in Breadth. But the Marquis ving that Breach was too ſteep, that a great Men would be loſt in mounting it, and that ind the Wall there was an Intrenchment of olfacks, he cauſed burning Bullets to be ſhot the Place. This Expedient ſucceeded ſo well, the burning Bullets ſet fire to the Caſtle; and Fire was ſo great, that the 16th in the Morn- the Governour beat a Parley. The Capitula- was ſettled the ſame Day at 6 in the Evening, iant to which a Gate was delivered up, and Garriſon remained Priſoners of War. 70 mans who were in it were conducted to France, the reſt conſiſting of Rebels and Volunteers carried to Jaca in Arragon by a Guard of ch, becauſe they feared the Spaniards would put them to the Sword on Account of the Diſ- : and Aſſaſſinations which they had committed the Country.

From the Amſterdam Gazette, dated Oct. 6.

*Genoa*, Sept. 20. King Charles is expected here Barcelona about the End of this Month: The rquis d' Ariberti Envoy of his Catholick Maje- ſty, has given Directions for fitting up four Palaces at San Pietro d' Arena for his Reception: He will keep incognito during his Stay there, (which will be but a few Hours) by the Name of the Count of Tirol. Yeſterday a Review was taken of the Troops deſign'd to guard his Majeſty to Novi. 'Tis ſaid the Duke of Savoy will come into the State of Genoa, to confer perſonally with his Majeſty.

They write from Milan the 22d of September, that the Ducal Palace was fitting up there for the Reception of King Charles III; and that they had Advice from Venice, that the Senate had reſolved to ſend to Milan an Ambaſſador extraordinary to compliment his Majeſty.

From the Hague Courant, dated Oct. 7.

*Francfort*, Oct. 1. The Election of an Emperour is at length fixed to the 6th Inſtant, though ſome think it will be put off to the 8th: In the mean time all the previous Formalities are putting in Execution: Our Magiſtracy, Burghers, and Militia, are to Morrow to Swear Fidelity to the Electors; and the Elector Palatine, who has been very zealous and diligent in forwarding the Election, has already receiv'd a Farewell-Viſit from Signior Albani, who with all other foreign Miniſters that have nothing to do in the Election muſt depart the City. To Day being the Birth-day of King Charles, was obſerved with great Rejoycings, on which Occaſion the Palatine Court laid aſide their Mourning.

*From the Camp near Bouchain*, October 5. The Forrage which the Provinces of Flanders and Haynault, the Caſtellany of Liſle, and the Tourneſes, propoſed to furniſh to the Army, arrives in ſuch Quantities at Marchienne, that a diſtribution is made for delivering out what is neceſſary every four Days, and the Troops have accordingly this Day receiv'd their Portions for the firſt time. Orders are ſent to the Governors of the Garriſons on the Lys, to ſend out from time to time ſtrong Detachments to obſerve the Enemy's Parties, and prevent their deſtroying the Forrage of that Country, which is to be tranſported from thence to us by Water. The Enemy who give out they will oblige us to decamp firſt, are in very great ſtreights for want of Forrage, having been lately two Leagues beyond St. Quintin, and 9 from their Camp, and brought home nothing but Straw. No time is loſt in repairing the Fortifications of Bouchain, the Breaches are all cleared, and the Maſons are now at work in facing them.

*Amſterdam*, Oct. 5. Our Greenland-Fleet, conſiſting of 120 Ships, with their Convoy, are ſafely arrived in the Texel and the Vlie. Two Days ago, 4 Britiſh and 4 Dutch Men of War, with the two Briſtol Privateers and the Aquapulco Ship, and others, ſailed out of the Texel for the Thames; but have been obliged by contrary Wind to put back again.

*Portſmouth*, Sept. 28. Her Majeſty's Ship the Solebay ſail'd out of the Harbour this Morning to Spithead.

*Deal*, Sept. 28. The Whiting-Sloop ſail'd this Morning for Harwich. Remaining only in the Downes her Majeſty's Ship Tyger.

By her Majesty's Company of Comedians.

AT the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, to Morrow being Thursday, the 4th of October, will be presented a Comedy called, Love makes a Man; or, The Fop's For-

Wines to be sold by Retail.

To Morrow the 4th Instant, will be sold excellent Red and White Port, and Red and White Lisbon, Wines as they came from the Grape, of the best Growth

'ings of our Saviour, produce naturally such Habits 'of Virtue in the Mind of Man, that, I say, sup- 'posing it were possible for us to be mistaken in 'them, the Infidel himself must at least allow that 'no other System of Religion could so effectually 'contribute to the heightening of Morality. They 'give us great Ideas of the Dignity of humane Na- 'ture, and of the Love that the supreme Being 'bears to his Creatures, and consequently engage 'us in the highest Acts of Duty towards our Crea- 'tor, our Neighbour, and our selves. How many 'noble Arguments has Saint *Paul* raised from the 'chief Articles of our Religion, for the advancing 'of Morality in its three great Branches? To give 'a single Example in each Kind: What can be a 'stronger Motive to a firm Trust and Reliance on the 'Mercies of our Maker, than the giving us his Son 'to suffer for us? What can make us love and e- 'steem even the most inconsiderable of Mankind, 'more than the Thought that Christ died for him? 'Or what dispose us to set a stricter Guard upon 'the Purity of our own Hearts, than our being 'Members of Christ, and a Part of the Society of 'which that immaculate Person is the Head? But 'these are only a Specimen of those admirable En- 'forcements of Morality which the Apostle has 'drawn from the History of our blessed Saviour.

'If our modern Infidels considered these Matters 'with that Candour and Seriousness which they de- 'serve, we should not see them act with such a 'Spirit of Bitterness, Arrogance, and Malice: 'They would not be raising such insignificant Cavils, 'Doubts, and Scruples, as may be started against 'every thing that is not capable of mathematical 'Demonstration; in order to unsettle the Minds of 'the Ignorant, disturb the publick Peace, subvert 'Morality, and throw all things into Confusion and 'Disorder. If none of these Reflections can have 'any Influence on them, there is one that perhaps 'may; because it is adapted to their Vanity, by 'which they seem to be guided much more than 'their Reason. I would therefore have them 'consider that the wisest and best of Men in 'all Ages of the World, have been those who 'lived up to the Religion of their Country, when 'they saw nothing in it opposite to Morality, and 'the best Lights they had of the divine Nature. '*Pythagoras's* first Rule directs us to worship the 'Gods *as it is ordained by Law*, for that is the 'most natural Interpretation of the Precept. *Socra-* 'tes, who was the most renowned among the Hea- 'thens both for Wisdom and Virtue, in his last 'Moments desires his Friends to offer a Cock to '*Æsculapius*; doubtless out of a submissive Defe- 'rence to the established Worship of his Country. '*Xenophon* tells us, that his Prince (whom he sets 'forth as a Pattern of Perfection) when he found 'his Death approaching, offered Sacrifices on the 'Mountains to the *Persian Jupiter* and the Sun, *ac- 'cording to the Custom of the Persians*; for those 'are the Words of the Historian. Nay, the *Epi- 'cureans* and Atomical Philosophers shewed a very 'remarkable Modesty in this Particular; for though 'the Being of a God was entirely repugnant to 'their Schemes of natural Philosophy, they con- 'tented themselves with the Denial of a Provi- 'dence, asserting at the same Time th 'of Gods in general; because they 'shock the common Belief of Mankin 'Religion of their Country.

*ADVERTISEMEN*

By Her Majesty's Company of C

AT the Theatre Royal in Dr to Morrow, being the 4th of October, sented a Comedy call'd, Love makes a Man, or the The Part of Don Lewis, alias Testy, by Mr. Penketh Mr. Wilks, Clodio, alias Disma', by Mr. Cibber, D Mr. Bullock, Don Duart by Mr. Errington, Sancho Angelina by Mrs. Bradshaw, Donna Louisa by Mrs. Teresia by Mrs Porter.

All Gentlemen that want Silk Morn are desir'd to go to the Sign of the Hood and Scarf over Coffee-house in Cornhill, where they will find to their sorts of Silk Gowns in greater Variety and at cheaper Shop in Town can pretend to sell them, they being and of People that have fail'd. Note, The Ladies m fitted with all sorts of quilted and hoop'd Petticoats, D. of Montague's Mantoe maker.

EDWARD EVANS at the 4 Coffins Somersett-House in the Strand, having dispos'd of a of Goods to the NEW COMPANY at the lower-en Market, hath bought in a new Stock; where any Pe or others may be furnished with all Things necessa and set Mourning, as usual, TWO SHILLINGS i cheaper then by any other.

Wines to be sold by Retail.

To Morrow next, the 4th Instant, excellent Red and White Port, and Red and White neat Wines as they came from the Grape, of the best tugal. To be sold by the Importer in a Vault in Bo Philpot-Lane, viz. Red and White Port at 5s. per Ga Hhd. Red and White Lisbon at 5s. 6d. per Gallon, Attendance will be given every Day.

The extraordinary choice Collecti Streeter, late Serjeant Painter) consisting of Models, P antick Heads in Plaister, as also Bronzes beneficial t Painters, Carvers, and Statuaries, or adorning the Nobility and Learned; will be sold by Auction on at 3 in the After-noon, at his late Dwelling house next Hide-Park Road, and may be seen by all Lovers and to Morrow. Conditions of Sale as usual. No Collection of fine Pictures, Italian Prints, and Dra deny be expos'd to Sale, and shall be advertis'd.

Playing-Cards of all Sorts.

Being a Collection of the choicest an able Goods, made by the best Makers before the l 6 d. a Pack; to be sold at reasonable Rates, by whol a Warehouse at the Upper-end of Ironmonger-lane with an Allowance to all those that take a Quantity. vent Abuses, a Table of the Prices will be set up in and Attendance given from 8 to 11 in the Forenoon, in the Afternoon.

*Consumptions of all sorts radically Cure* *Elixir peculiarly invented for that Disease; its w sufficiently explodes the Erronious Opinion, that Con curable, since it absolutely retrieves the Patient, tho mer Skeleton; quickly takes off all the Symptoms, a ns, Wheesing, shortness of Breath, Pain or Weight in ting of Blood, soreness of the Stomach, Th cat or Win tarrhs or Defluxions of sharp Rhume, and all Phtisical Affects, Hectick Feaver, &c. perfectly cures all int stores all inward Wastings, Weakness and decay of Balsamic and Strengthning beyond Comparison; it o the first Principle, or cause of Consumptions, rectify of Stomach and first Passages, creating an Appetite, Digestion, reducing the vicious Ferment of the Blood retting the Acrid Salts that erode the Lungs, certain thereon, and infallibly curing all sorts of Consumpti bad, in a very short time to a Miracle. Price 3 s. Directions. Sold only at Mr. Osborn's Toyshop at the under St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet-street.

Just publish'd,

Maps of the World, Asia, and So engraved by J. Senex, which complea a Set of a World, Quarters, and principal Divisions of Euro Sheets of Imperial Paper. Sold by J. Senex and J. Globe in Salisbury-Court, Fleet-street, Mr. Moun Mr. Hyde behind the Royal-Exchange, Mr. King in Lyon against Exeter-Change in the Strand, and by James's-street.

*LONDON*: Printed for *Sam. Buckley*, at the *Dolphin* in *Little-Bri*

Sold by *A. Baldwin* in *Warwick-Lane*; where Advertisements are as also by *Charles Lillie*, Perfumer at the Corner of *Beauford-B* the *Strand*.